

welcome to this unit on practical
grammar
the module for today is prefixes and
suffixes in this module we will be
outlining
the definition of prefix and suffix
etymology or meaning of prefixes and
suffixes
function and usage and with examples
by the end of this module learners will
be able to
learn how the process of affixation
works in the formation of new words
state commonly used prefixes and
suffixes
learn etymological significance
understand
how prefixes and suffixes affect the
meaning and grammar of the
words so beginning with
prefixes and suffixes
the word prefix as it means something
which you can
fix before pre means before in
it in itself is a prefix
prefix is a group of letters that's
added to the beginning of a word

for example im added to possible
makes it impossible by adding an im to
possible we have reversed
or we have given an opposite meaning of
the
word possible unhappy again we have made
the
meaning of the word happy just opposite
to the word
happy so by adding a prefix we basically
modify or alter the meaning of the word
it changes the meaning completely and
possibly in the opposite direction
however
the grammatical effect is very little in
case of
adding a prefix
what is a suffix
suffix on the other
hand
is a group of letters or an effects
which is
added to the end of the word like
you add ment to agree it becomes as
agreement you add ness to kind
it becomes as kindness
now in these two cases when we have

added a suffix like
meant or ness to the words agree and
kind
we have actually not made the meaning
reverse
but we have changed the grammatical
category
of the word that is the word
agree is a verb when we add meant
to agree it becomes noun the word
kind is adjective when we add ness to
kind it becomes
as noun so similarly
suffixes do add the
grammatical category to the words
the common prefixes which are used
are this in non
and all these are the prefixes which
basically
contribute negative meaning by adding
this to agree it becomes as disagree the
opposite of
agree by adding ill to legal we make
it illegal it is the opposite of legal
there are prefixes which do
indicate a reverse or undoing of an
action like the words like the prefixes

d

dis by making it unpack we mean to say

just open it packing to pack something

unpack to open it so it's basically

indicating the reverse

action the words uh which show

attitude that is the pro anti-counter

contra proactive that is

more active antivirus that is fighting

against the

virus so it's showing the attitude of

the

drug that is it is anti virus or

it is antibiotic contra

contract into contraindication it is

again showing the attitude that it is

reacting in the reverse direction

the prefixes which mean bad wrong

or false mal miss

sudo now if we know the meaning of the

prefix small

wherever the word mal is added before a

word

it will always indicate bad malfunction

that is something which is not

functioning well malnutrition

nutrition which is not good something

which is bad
mislead that is you are leading it in
the wrong
direction pseudo classic pseudo classic
means you are into a false
imaginary world so pseudo classic
or pseudo scientific these do
present a false picture of something
the prefix says x pre post 4
and re they indicate time and order
x that is something it was in the past
ex-president
prepaid that is already paid paid before
time post paid paid after time
four that is till in advance beforehand
re do it again so it talks about the
time and it talks about the
order the prefixes
over under super hyper ultra co
mini sub they basically indicate the
degree or
size now over indicates sometimes a
degree and otherwise the
size overweight that is more in size
understated that is it indicates the
degree which is lower
or substandard super super something

which is

in terms of degree ultra

in terms of degree mini and sub in terms

of

size now let's have

a look at the common suffixes

now suffixes as we have seen they

basically change the category of a word

from one part of speech to the other

part of speech that is

it it changes the grammatical category

so when we add the suffixes like ness

and itty they basically become noun

now the suffixes nes and et are added to

adjectives

and they basically form nouns

the suffixes like full ish

less like li they are added

always to the nouns and they form the

word

into adjective beautiful added to the

word

beauty and it makes at full beauty is

noun and beautiful becomes as

adjective careless care is noun

careless becomes as adjective friend is

a noun

friendly becomes as adjective
the these are the suffixes which
are added to adjective and they
basically form verb
and if he is e defend
defend def is an adjective when we add
en we make a
verb eyes we modern is adjective when we
make it
when we add suffix eyes to it it becomes
as verb
modernize on the other hand the suffixes
able and if when they are added to verb
they make it
adjective able when we add to
verb debate it becomes as adjective
debatable topic so it describes the
quality of the
topic productive product is
verb or produces verb and when we add
if to it it becomes as productive that
is adjective
the suffixes i uh ify
phi eyes or eight when they are added to
nouns they make it
verbs the suffixes like l y
when they are added to adjective they

make adverb

and that is how adverbs are mostly

formed by adding an

ally slow is adjective once you add ly

to it it becomes as

adverb

the suffixes e-r-e-e

and age al asian

meant ing they are added to verbs and

they

make it make the verbs into nouns

the suffixes like age full hood

in is ship when they are added to nouns

they basically form the

abstract nouns baggage when

baggage age is added to bag

it makes it an abstract noun childhood

child is a noun when we add hood to it

it becomes as an abstract

noun so here the change is not in the

grammatical category

it remains from nouns to nouns only only

in the subdivisions of noun from a

common noun

or a personal noun it becomes as the

abstract

noun friend noun when we add ship to it

friendship it becomes as an abstract

noun

these are the suffixes like ese and

en east able when they are added to

nouns

they may turn out to become nouns

or they may convert to adjectives like

is added to japan it makes us japanese

and it becomes as

now chinese it can be treated as a noun

also it can be treated as

a adjective also if i say chinese soup

it is describing the quality of the soup

that's chinese soup if i say to a person

he is a chinese it means he is a

it's a noun

the suffixes like e e r e r e s s

let ling these are all added to the

nouns

and they form the concrete

nouns like e added to mountain it

becomes as mountaineer

so though mountain is in itself a noun

but after adding e

it becomes a concrete noun book

let added to book it becomes a booklet

or a leaflet and hence it makes it a

concrete

noun

there is also a possibility that both

prefixes

and suffixes can be attached to the

same word like for example

complement complement is the basic word

if we add

unto complement it becomes as

uncompliment

and if we add a suffix a ry

are complementary so together it becomes

as

uncomplimentary now an is a prefix

complement is the basic word a or y

is the suffix so we add both a

suffix as well as a prefix to form

a new word similarly we have unhappiness

denationalization disappearance in

denaturalization we have added one

prefix and three suffixes to make

a complete word so that is how the

prefixes and suffixes

do play a role in the word formation

and by adding a prefix or a suffix

or both a prefix and suffix many new

words can be

formed if we know the basic meaning of
the word
so these are the references which you
can refer for
further guidance for detailed study
and hopefully this will help you to
understand how the words are formed
thank you